

MAINE FARMER

AND JOURNAL OF THE USEFUL ARTS.

BY WILLIAM NOYES & CO.]

"Our Home, Our Country, and Our Brother Man."

[E. HOLMES, Editor.]

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The Maine Farmer

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THE FARMER.

WINTHROP, FRIDAY MORNING, DEC. 9, 1836.

Bean's Winnowing Machine.

Every farmer who raises grain ought to have a good winnowing machine, and although there are several kinds now in operation, all of which have a striking family resemblance, yet it is an undoubted fact that some will *blow* better than others.—From what we have seen we are inclined to think that Bean's *outblows* and *outcleans* them all. We saw one in operation the other day at the barn of Mr. Columbus Fairbanks of this town. One person turned the crank moderately, and a lad shovelled in the grain; it winnowed clean and in first rate order *four bushels in four minutes* by the watch. That makes one bushel per minute. We have never seen wheat passed through it—but Mr. Bean warrants it to winnow and clean handsomely thirty bushels per hour. We have no doubt that it would do much more than this with all ease to the operators. It is a small, compact and neatly constructed machine, and manufactured by Mr. Jonathan Bean, Montville Centre, Waldo Co., Maine.

Anti-Cattle Choker.

Our worthy friend, Paine Wingate, has left in our office an instrument with the above title. It is what is *vulgarly* called a tarred rope, and we should call it a very useful and efficient instrument. There should be one in every neighborhood, for it is a fact that cattle are liable to get choked, the world over, and being choked ought to be relieved by the aid of man. But why is a tarred rope better for this purpose than a *cordwood stick*? For various reasons. It is sufficiently stiff to effect the business, nine times in ten, and at the same time has that kind of elasticity which will accommodate itself to a position or passage not entirely straight.

In order to make one, take a piece of tarred rope, say an inch in diameter, and six feet long. Untwist it three or four inches at the end and leave a tuft of it loose in order to make a kind of ball or swablike end—then wind around it a piece of canvass or cloth in order to make the surface smooth, and over this roll or wind some spun yarn tightly and smoothly. In cold weather this rope should be warmed a little before using, and in warm weather it is well to wet it. When about to use it the tuft at the end should be tarred back, and this will make a soft but sufficiently solid bulb to fill the gullet when it is pushed down.

Seed Hod.

The above gentleman has also deposited for a

short time, a vessel called a lift or seed hod, an implement well known in some places, but not seen in this vicinity very often. It is simple in its form and construction, and its use is to carry seed and other things when sowing. It is of an oval shape with sides bent in somewhat like the body of a fiddle. On one side is a hook and on the other an upright handle. When in use it has a band put over the shoulder and hooked into the hook; this brings it up snug to the left side of the body, and the left hand takes hold of the upright handle while the right hand is at liberty to scatter the seed. We hope some of our coopers will call and look at it, and "*get about*" making some of them for this market.

Smith's Geography and Atlas.

A new book with the above title has been laid upon our table. It is by ROSWELL C. SMITH, already favorably known to the community by his Arithmetic and English Grammar. We are aware that the continual change that has been made in our school books for a few years past, has been somewhat expensive to parents and teachers. In some respects these changes have not been of any benefit, but in others they have been beneficial beyond calculation. In the department of Arithmetic and Geography the latter remark is peculiarly applicable. The plan of combining an Atlas or book of maps with the Geography, thereby delineating the country, and spreading it before the pupil, was a happy idea, and the practical of it has at once made the study easy and delightful.

But many deficiencies have been experienced in the treatises heretofore offered. These deficiencies have been obviated in a great measure by Mr. Smith. The Atlas is the best one of the kind we know of. Indeed the work is nearly as well calculated for reference in the counting room or office, as it is for the scholar.

In a country like ours, where the march of improvement is so rapid—where railroads, connecting the most distant parts are the work of a little time, and towns, and villages, and even cities, spring up to day, where there was nought but a wilderness yesterday, a Geography and Atlas is wanted, describing the country as nearly as it can at the date in which it is printed. Mr. Smith has laid down the principal rail roads and canals—the rivers and the distance navigable by boats, sloops, ships or steamboats, are expressed by a very neat and simple method.

In the introduction he has begun at the beginning, by commencing with the most obvious and simple questions, and not plunged the young mind into the very depths of both Geography and Astronomy as some authors have. Definitions of words—and derivations of the names of places, with the mode of pronouncing them, are interspersed in almost every page; and this is a great aid to the pupil. We should be happy to find it introduced into our schools and Academies generally.

Waldie's Literary Omnibus.

What's this? It is a huge paper which is to be published by Waldie of Philadelphia—in which

are to be published whole books—lots of news—some advertisements and a great deal of matter every week for only three dollars a year. Cheap enough.

We like the plan much, and if the publisher will only be careful in his selection of the works published, a vast amount of valuable information and innocent amusement will be spread abroad every week. We wish the enterprising proprietor every success.

Old, call you us?

Brother Sayward calls us a "*facetious old Doctor*"!!! Egad, we old? Why, we've numbered but a little more than one score and ten. What in the world will he call us if we should climb up to three score and ten? There is no hope of that however—Editors generally *starve* to death before that age.

Machinery for Mowing and Reaping.

Farmers are generally slow in adopting or encouraging any machine which will facilitate their labor. They seem to forget that the implements of labor which have been handed down to them by their fathers, such as the plough, the cart and the harrow are machines. Tell them that a machine may be made for reaping or mowing and most of them will give a doubtful shake of the head. One reason of this is owing to some abortive attempts made by those who had not the means to perfect their work, or lived at an age when, or in a situation where, machinery could not be made with that accuracy and finish necessary for perfect movements.

We have long been firm in the faith that the time would come when most of the operations carried on in the growth of corn or grain, would be done by machinery, from the first turning over the sod, by that admirable machine, the plough, to the harvesting. We have no doubt that ploughing will be done successfully by steam, and that mowing and reaping will be done by the same Herculean power. For a long time our farmers were opposed to the thrashing machines—this opposition arose from imperfect machinery, but still this very opposition retarded the perfection of the very machine it opposed. So in reaping and mowing, some imperfect attempts have been made which were not perfectly successful, and hence the whole scheme has been condemned.

But why condemn it? Is it more improbable that this can be done than that cotton can be ginned by machinery—packed by machinery—picked by machinery—carded by machinery—spun by machinery, and woven by machinery? Of the two operations, supposing nothing of the kind had been done, we would rather undertake to accomplish the harvesting by machinery than the spinning, and yet the latter has far very far outstripped the other. It seems, however, that the ingenious in many parts of the Union are at work at this business. The Editor of the Baltimore Farmer and Gardener some time since gave the following account of Hussey's Grain Cutter:

THE HORSE MOWING MACHINE.—We attended on Monday week last, by invitation, to witness the operation of the Horse Mowing Machine invented

by Mr. Hussey, of Cincinnati, Ohio. The theatre selected for its operation was a field of oats, belonging to Dr. Hitch, situate in the northwestern part of our city, containing about six acres. The persons collected together to see this novel innovation upon old established customs were not numerous: with those, however, who did attend, the principle of curiosity was, as it was reasonable to expect it would be, actively alive; but it was soon destined to be arrested in its gratification; for after the enterprising inventor of the machine had twice made his way around the field, its owner stopped his further progress, urged to the adoption of his course, as we were informed, by the fear that a part of the company would injure his grain by following the implement, and from the circumstance of the stubble being cut too long. In common with those present, we regret that reasons sufficiently cogent existed in the opinion of the proprietor to produce the result we have mentioned, as the disappointment affected alike the inventor and those who at considerable trouble, under a scorching sun, had convened to witness the experiment. Contenting ourselves with the remarks we have made with respect to the cause of the stopping of the work, we will make a passing observation or two in regard to the work itself. The machine was drawn by two horses, and moved at a smart trot, cutting the grain as it went with considerable cleanliness, as much so, probably, as could have been done with cradles, with the exception, that the stubble, as we have before premised, was left too long, being about six inches in length; the inventor of the machine, however, assured us that he could have lowered the cutting knives to three inches. It may be but justice to observe that the field was rough and cloddy, and presented a very uneven surface to act upon, which may account in part for the height at which the knives were set. So far as our own opinion may be entitled to consideration, we believe the machine better adapted to level fields than broken ground, and we have no doubt at all that on the Eastern Shore of this state, in Eastern Virginia, and other portions of our country where grain is cultivated on large even fields, it would be found truly useful, and that it will be found an object with the wealthy proprietors of lands in those sections of country to procure one. It certainly cuts with great expedition, and we should suppose, from what we saw, that it would be able to mow twenty or twenty-five acres a day. Mr. Hussey assured us, that he had given great satisfaction to the members of the Agricultural Board of Talbot County, on the eastern shore of this state, before which body he had operated with his machine, and we sincerely trust this distinguished association may publish an account of his labors in that quarter, for from the intelligence and standing of its members their opinion will be held in high estimation in every quarter where correct information is duly appreciated.

Hussey's Grain Cutter.

Report of the Board of Trustees of the Maryland Agricultural Society for the Eastern Shore, on the machine for harvesting small grain, invented by Mr. Obed Hussey, of Cincinnati, Ohio.

The favorable accounts of the operation of this implement in several of the Western States, induced the Board to invite Mr. Hussey to bring it to Maryland and submit it to their inspection. It was accordingly exhibited in Oxford, Talbot co., on the first of July, in presence of the Board and a considerable number of other gentlemen. Its performance may justly be denominated perfect, as it cuts every spear of grain, collects it in bunches of the proper size for sheaves, and lays it straight and even for the binders. On the 12th of July a public exhibition was made at Easton, under the direction of the Board—several hundred persons, principally farmers, assembled to witness it, and expressed themselves highly satisfied with the result. At the Trappe where it was shown by the Inventor on the following Saturday an equal degree of approbation was evinced. It was afterwards used on the farm of Mr. Trench Tilghman, where 180 acres of wheat, oats and barley were cut with it. Three mules of medium size worked in it constantly, with as much ease as in a drag harrow. A concise description of this simple implement will show that it is admirably adapted to the important purpose for which it was invented. Resting on two wheels which are permanently attached to the

machine and impart the motion to the whole, the main body of the machine is drawn by the horses along the outer edge of the standing grain. As the horses travel outside of the grain it is neither knocked down or tangled in the slightest degree. Behind the wheels is a platform (supported by a roller or wheel) which projects beyond the side of the machine, 5 feet into the grain. On the front of the edge projecting part of the platform is the cutter. This is composed of 21 teeth, resembling large lancet blades, which are placed side by side, and firmly rivetted to a rod of iron. A lateral motion is imparted to it by a crank, causing it to vibrate between two rows of iron spikes which point forward. As the machine advances the grain is cut and falls backwards on the platform, where it collects in a pile. A man is placed on the part of the platform directly behind the machine, and with a rake of peculiar construction, pushes off the grain in separate bunches, each bunch making a sheaf. It may appear to some that the grain will accumulate too rapidly for this man to perform his duty. But upon considering the difference between the space occupied by the grain when standing and when lying in a pile after it is cut, it will be evident that the raker has ample time to push off the bunches even in the thickest grain. In thin grain he has to wait until sufficient has collected to form a sheaf.

The machine is driven around the grain which may be sown either on a smooth surface or on corn ridges. For the first round a way may be cleared with a cradle; but this is deemed unnecessary; for the grain, when driven over, is left in an inclined position, and by cutting it in an opposite direction as much of it is saved as with a cradle. Fourteen acres in corn lands were cut between 10 A. M. and 7 1-2 P. M. The hands had never worked with the machine before, nor was it a day's work. For owing to the shortness of the straw, the machine was not allowed to cut when passing over the ridges from one side of the ground to the other, and this time was consequently lost. From the principle on which the cutting is performed, a keen edge to the cutter is by no means essential. The toughest weeds, an occasional corn stalk, or a stick of the thickness of a man's little finger, have been frequently cut without at all affecting its operation; it can be sharpened, however, in a few minutes with a file. The width of the swath may be increased by having the cutter made longer, and the same machine will cut a stubble of several different heights.

There is ample room to make the different parts of any size, though the strength of every part has been fully tested. The machine has been often choked by oyster shells getting into the cutter in attempting to cut too low a stubble. The motion of the machinery being checked, the main wheels slide on the ground, the strain on every part being equal to the power exerted by the horses. It can be managed by any intelligent, careful negro. We deem it a simple, strong, and effective machine, and take great pleasure in awarding, unanimously, the meritorious inventor of it a handsome pair of silver cups.

Robt. H. Goldsborough,
Samuel Stevens,
Samuel T. Kennard,
Robert T. Banning,
Samuel Hambleton, Jr.
Nichl. Goldsborough,

Ed. N. Hambleton,
J. L. Chamberlain,
Martin Goldsborough,
Horn. L. Edmondson,
Tench Tilghman.

For the Maine Farmer.

Information Wanted.

MR. HOLMES:—Perceiving that recently the farmers in Maine are successfully ploughing more land, and sowing it to wheat and other small grain before exhausting of it by that uncertain crop, *Indian corn*; though a farmer may generally raise, say one acre of Indian corn to advantage, if he will warm its feet well with hog manure or some other as rich as that. It being found that a clover sod, sheep pasture, &c. properly managed, will produce a good wheat crop without any other manure than a light top dressing with lime plaster, ashes, &c. but a rotation is important for us to know.

Suppose we wish to save a certain piece of land for a succession of seasons of years. I have noticed your valuable correspondent, Doctor Bates, of

Norridgewoc, has communicated something as to his practice in raising wheat, oats, &c. in this way, but he did not, I believe, give an account with which he began, time of ploughing, sowing, quantity of seed sown and the like. I earnestly request the Dr. through the Farmer, if his leisure will permit, to inform me, and of course the public, more particularly as to his mode of farming. I enquire not as to his art as a physician, but as I deem farming, successful farming I mean, not less an art and as capable of improvement as the healing one, I wish his views as to the agricultural science. By giving them as above hinted he will oblige

A CONSTANT READER OF THE FARMER.

N. B. Will land sown yearly with wheat give as good a crop after being thus sowed for three or four years as at first—if so, when should the stubble and clover be turned under?—Please Doctor write at length; we have been to New York to mill long enough I believe. What do you think?

For the Maine Farmer.

Pine Land best for Farming (except alluvial or intervale) in many parts of Maine.

MR. HOLMES:—As the evenings grow long, I have a desire to write a little for the mutual benefit of myself and your readers; and when I do not write to their benefit, have the goodness to pass the piece into the stove.

I believe that experience will make good the assertion at the head of this piece. There are many pine plains that produce the best crops, and many others that would do it if the owners believed it.—What land can appear to worse advantage than a pine plain after the timber is taken off and the stumps and tops remain with a small growth of bushes starting up; and yet the fact is, in many places this barren looking land is excellent. There is no comparison between it, after the first crops are off, and your hardwood, stony ridges.

The first crops will be better on the hardwood land, but when it comes to ploughing the right kind is plain land where there was once a heavy growth of pines.

The why and the wherefore will appear when I describe that kind and situation of pine land is good for a farm. I suppose that our ponds and even rivers are fed in a great measure from the high lands, and as the high lands in this State are North and West of us. It follows that where there is a deep and large river at the North and West the plain at the South and immediately in the vicinity will be dry, and perhaps not so good for farming—I mean this as a general rule. It holds good in this State, Massachusetts, the capes of Virginia, &c. but where the principal plain land North and West of our rivers or of ponds and streams that receive the waters—as on the Androscoggin, Sandy river, &c. it is not too dry for farming purposes, and therefore most generally good tillage land.

Good land for farming is not the richest land—but that kind which can be made to yield the greatest profit for a given quantity of labor. Land is worth exactly what it will pay the labor and the interest thereof; at least, this is the best rule to estimate the value of land. It appears most probable to me that a well situated plain, with a deep soil with not too much gravel may be made to pay the interest of more money than any land, except intervale. If so, then it is worth, in my mind, more than any except, such as I have named. There are some other exceptions. I have heretofore spoken of upland, arable land, or land good for tillage, pasture, or upland mowing; but fresh meadows or salt marsh that will never want artificial manuring

is on the whole most valuable. In a country like the State of Maine, where we seldom have crops hurt by drowth, there will be but little land too dry. There are some plains that have rivers running thro' them, or North and West of them, that are somewhat so, which on that account yield sometimes poor crops. If you should imagine cracks in the earth, through which the water is let down from the highlands, and that there always is a tendency in water to rise as high as the fountain head, you will discover what plains are likely to be good for farming purposes.

A. B.

Winthrop, Dec. 1836.

For the Maine Farmer.

A Comparison between raising Black Cattle and Wheat.

MR. HOLMES:—I live on a road where I see great numbers of young cattle driven to the Western market almost every day; and sometimes three or four droves in a day. I was the other evening setting by a good fire, when I fell into the following train of reflections. Said I to myself every middling calf at housing time cannot be worth in this section less than

Wintering the first winter	\$4,00
Tax	6,00
	25
	\$10,25
Summering second summer	2,00
Wintering second winter	7,00
Interest on the \$10,00	60
Second tax	25
Risk or insurance two years	75
	\$10,60
Summering third summer	3,00
Six months interest on \$20,85	62
Risk third summer	13
	\$3,75
Total	\$24,60

Now a fair profit to the grower over and above the cost ought to be 25 per cent on the cost, which is

6,15

\$30,75

Now, thought I, the \$30,75 would certainly raise three acres of wheat at 18 bushels to the acre, which was the average crop in the old County of Kennebec when Greenleaf wrote his Statistics of Maine. This would make 54 bushels—at \$2,25, the probable price this year, would amount to \$121,50.

The dead loss on the raising of the 2 1-2 years old creature, if I am right, is \$20,75. The profit on the amount that the 2 1-2 years old creature has cost if applied to wheat raising \$90,75—Difference to the farmer \$111,50.

It takes two years and a half to raise the animal, and only one to raise the wheat. The quantity of land may be the same for the one as the other.

Mr. Editor, these are rough calculations, as they went through my mind. If there is any errors I wish them corrected. If I should make my brother farmers use their arithmetic a little, I shall be paid all I wish.

INVESTIGATOR.

Winthrop, Dec. 1836.

NOTE. Has not Investigator taken extreme cases for the basis of his calculations? Ed.

To Young Mechanics.

It frequently happens that capitalists, who look on and see young men industrious are willing in various ways to encourage and assist them. This they do with the real intention of assisting them, and yet with the appearance of business, as perhaps furnishing them with a stock on a credit, or recommending them to a friend, with the determination to relieve them when the payments become due, if they are not prepared to pay the demand themselves. Did the young man thus situa-

ted know the intentions of these men, he might perhaps rely upon it too much, and it is thought best to keep the intentions secret. Besides, young men just entering business, need to be tried, and to have their moral integrity put to the test; for there is no virtue in not yielding to temptation when none is offered. When therefore a young man is obliged to obtain credit in commencing business, let him do it honestly and openly, and say to the person, that he wants a credit, for the very reason that he has not a capital.

By doing business in this way, and by being prudent, industrious, honest, and just, almost any young mechanic may and will succeed.—To such we say—let your creditors be few in number, and if you cannot pay at the time, be sure and never shun them—don't be afraid, of your creditors, for if you are they will immediately, lose confidence in you.

We have known several instances in this city where men of capital have credited mechanics with stock for the very purpose of assisting them, and when the money due it was not ready nor any part of it for these men, finding they should not be able to pay the whole at the time and not possessing enough of that sterling virtue—frank and open hearted honesty—expended a few dollars here and a few there for stock and by false representations and weary promising, abused the confidence placed in them and of course the intended support was withdrawn. Had they paid what they could—had they frankly told their creditor the true situation of affairs, and solicited his counsel, these same men might have prospered under his protecting care and assistance.

We throw out these hints for the benefit of those concerned and if they take them up and apply them, our object will be obtained.

As a matter of encouragement however we will state that we know of at least two men; who came to this city with their families—they were poor and not only so but greatly in debt.—By a course of upright conduct they gained the confidence of wealthy men, and these men assisted them in business. They have both paid all their old debts and each worth a handsome little property.

Those who have not learned the importance of strict probity and the virtue of frankness may take a lesson.—*Mec. and Far.*

Pemaquid Point.

We believe it is generally agreed that settlements were made on Pemaquid Point, and at New Harbor near by, in the town of Bristol, in this State, as early as 1626.

The remains of many habitations, evidently the labor of civilized man, have been laid open by removing the rubbish which nature for two centuries had thrown over them, and several articles never known to have been used by savages, taken from the ground. Some implements of husbandry, as scythes of a peculiar kind, and axes, together with copper coins, pipes, and some mechanic's tools have been found. It would seem also, that horses were brought here, as the subsequent settlers found a drove in that vicinity, wild and fierce—the origin of which could not be accounted for, on any other principle than that they were introduced when the settlements aforesaid were effected. The horses were all pacers—and were numerous and annoying to the early settlers. Appearances indicate that this early colony had a peculiar kind of milling establishment, conveniently located near their settlement, for the purpose of grinding their corn, &c. The pieces of the two mill stones broken asunder in the middle, are still there, bearing evident marks of extreme old age. There are also to be seen the remains of a tannery, whose site was advantageously selected for locality and convenience. But still more—this settlement of the unknown and long forgotten people of Pemaquid and vicinity, left as a memorial of their love of society and acquaintance with civilized life, a canal evidently excavated for their convenience, and through the centre of their settlement, a paved street. Visitors to these remains are unanimously agreed that such marks of improvements as are still to be seen, are strong indications of the labor of civilized man.

Whatever may have been the fate of this settlement, is yet shrouded in uncertainty, and will probably never be known. Tradition, however, tells the story thus:—A part of the settlers being pressed by the savages, retreated to the island of

Monhegan, and sustained themselves by fishing—that on a certain occasion, while the men were engaged in that business, the unfeeling wild men of the woods made an assault upon the island, and destroyed all the defenceless women and children, and waiting the arrival of the men, killed some of them as they landed; and that a part, by some means went to New Jersey. The probability however is, that they all fell a sacrifice to the neighboring savages.

It is often inquired, who were these settlers, and where did they come from? With many other circumstances in relation to them, these facts will probably never be known. Many things, however, tend strongly to corroborate the truth of the tradition that the people were Germans.—The Dutch scythes and Dutch copper coins which were found, together with the manner of arranging their house lots, are said to give strong evidence of the national character of the inhabitants.

Subsequent settlements, though at a very early date, have been made at Pemaquid. As early as 1665, according to Sullivan's history, a settlement was effected, and possession held of the place about fifteen years; during which time a fort was built for the protection of the inhabitants. This colony is said to have come here from New York.

In 1692 a fort was built here by Sir William Phips, and called William Henry.—But notwithstanding the protection of the fort, the inhabitants were severely harassed by their wild neighbors; and in 1696, the French with the assistance of Indians from Mount Desert, came upon them and routed the whole colony. More than 20 years after this, the savage held undisputed possession of the place. In 1718 the settlement was recommenced. Through hunger, and cold, and danger, the few inhabitants for 11 years suffered the annoyance of the Indians, until a Col. David Dunbar, from Ireland, having obtained from the crown of Great Britain some title to the soil, repaired the dilapidated fortification and gave protection to the people. He changed the name of the fort to Fort Frederic, and called the place Harrington. He laid the plan of a city and commenced operations on an extended scale. It is said that on the repairing of the fort, the enthusiasm and joy of the people were so great at the prospect of being defended from their enemies, that in one day no less than a hundred rude dwellings were hastily thrown together. Each settler was allowed a city lot of two acres, and from forty to a hundred more remotely situated. The payment of "a pepper corn annually," was the easy condition by which each settler should be secured in the possession of his premises.

In this vicinity decayed human bones and grave stones of long standing have been found. One stone faintly bore the date of 1646 roughly cut out.—*Eastern Argus.*

Smoking Meat.

Extract of a letter from a subscriber at Cincinnati:

"How 'doctors disagree.' I entirely differ from one of your correspondents about smoking meat. I would have a perfectly air tight smoke-house, preferably of stone or brick—if of log, plastered, and the meat kept constantly in the dark. If it contracts a slight mould, so much the better. No insect will breed in such an atmosphere. There is no occasion of putting meat intended for smoking into pickle. Let it be properly salted, and before hanging it up let it be washed in hot lie. Let it hang till it is dry before smoke is made under it. Green hickory wood is best to make smoke. I have never had any spoiled meat. Besides, it will be found the least troublesome way, and very safe, as but little fire is required to have smoke enough."—*Genesee Farmer.*

Voiture Moulin.

A mechanician of Paris, has lately invented a machine which he calls *voiture moulin*, destined to follow armies, and grind and bolt all kinds of corn. It is with two wheels, one horse, and is driven by a man who sits like a coachman, and can stop the mechanism at pleasure. The impelling force is the movement of the wheels. When it stops, however, it may be worked by the hand or by water. In action the whole day, it can grind two hectolitres and a half, with one man; five with two; and nine with a horse.—*N. E. Farmer.*

Agricultural.

From the Genesee Farmer.
Foreign Agriculture.

All accounts from abroad agree in representing the amount of surplus grain on hand in the principle countries of Europe as immense. In the north of Germany on the Baltic, in Holland and Belgium, in France, Spain, Italy, and the countries bordering on the Mediterranean, in the south of Russia bordering on the Black Sea, the crops for the two or three years have been such as to leave a large quantity for export, after supplying the demand for home consumption. These countries have for many years furnished large supplies of bread stuffs to England, which though very fruitful in wheat and barley, has rarely produced enough to supply her immense population engaged in manufactures, and her army and navy.

The countries we have mentioned, cannot be considered more favorable to the production of wheat than our own, and several circumstances may be pointed out that have contributed to the present accumulation of that article. The first of these causes is the state of profound peace, which, with the exception of Spain, reigns over the whole of Europe. The consequence is, that the multitudes of armed men have turned their swords into plow shares, and are employing themselves in agriculture, instead of the murder of mankind; and it is well known that much less is required to support a hundred thousand men in the peaceful pursuits of home, than in the field. Another cause is in the fact, that the greater part of the field labor in the countries of continental Europe, is performed by females. In some of them such has been always the case; in others, as in France, it is the natural result of the conscription and the constant drain of men for the wars in which that country was involved from 1792 to 1814. A third cause is found in the ease with which life in the south of France, Spain, and Italy, is supported. In these countries there is not one-fourth of the meat and bread consumed by the same amount of population, that there is in England, and the north of Europe, or with us. Their genial climate enables them to entirely dispense with many things here considered indispensable; fruit, of various kinds, and no part of the world produces finer or more durable varieties, constitutes their principal food for a large part of the year; and hence, when a crop of wheat is raised, the most of it can be spared for exportation.

The cause we have mentioned will doubtless continue to operate, so long as Europe shall remain at peace, and in France, the improvement of the method and the profits of agriculture are increasing with a rapidity elsewhere unrivaled. France has been favored with a number of literary men, who have not thought it beneath them to devote their great learning and talents to the promotion of agriculture, and the government has not hesitated to second their investigations and efforts in the most praiseworthy manner. Of these men it is sufficient to mention Chaptal and Cuvier. The consequence has been, that France, in the production of the necessities or the luxuries of life, is far ahead of any country in Europe, England excepted; and we some whether even this exception would be just.

While the present causes which have contributed to throw such an amount of labor into the agricultural department in Europe, shall remain operative, American Farmers, notwithstanding the protecting duty of twenty cents per bushel, will find all their exertions

necessary to retain their ascendancy in our home markets; and that large quantities will find their way hither the present season, in consequence of present high prices, there can be no doubt. That such an event is possible and probable we are pleased to believe—the balance of trade will be preserved, and the oppression of the unfortunate poor, which might otherwise have taken place, be rendered possible.

In most of the European countries, the methods of farming are most defective, and were not labor so plentiful, their fields would hardly repay the expense of cultivation. In that admirable work, "A Year in Spain. By a young American,"—we find the following description of the manner in which threshing is performed in that country. He was in the vicinity of Grenada, in the time of wheat harvest when he says; "I abandoned my donkey to follow the progress of the caravan alone, and turned aside to a spot where a group were busy in threshing out the grain. Touching my hat, and saluting them after the fashion of the country, I paused awhile to observe their labors. A circle about fifty feet in diameter, had been cleared in the center of the field, and trodden smooth by horses. Here the sheaves were unbound, and five or six horses, which had been unshod for the purpose, and tied together by the heads, were led over the grain; the inner one being fastened to a stake in the center of the circle, which they continued to make the circuit until the grain was separated, when it was afterwards cleaned from the chaff by throwing it from heap to heap, under the action of a breeze. The straw, after the grain is removed, is once more thrown into the circle, and the horses, being attached to a species of sled, which rests upon a great number of iron runners, are driven round as before by a man who sits upon the sled, until the straw is cut into pieces. This straw is of universal use in Spain as fodder, and with beans and barley, forms the chief nourishment of horses, mules, and asses."

From the total absence of any machinery for cleaning grain in the country, it is probable the Spaniards have the same horror of all innovations, attributed by Scott to his old woman in one of the Tales of my Landlord, who charged as a capital crime upon one of the innovators on ancient usages, "that he had manufactured wind for his own use, instead of waiting until it pleased the Lord to send it upon the sheeling hill." G.

Penobscot County Agricultural Society.
Premium Butter.

MR. JOHN S. SAYWARD, Recording Secretary of the P. A. Society.

DEAR SIR:—The firkin containing about sixty pounds of Butter, which is offered for premium, was made in the following manner. From one to two quarts of the first drawn milk was set in pans, by itself;—the last drawn from the cows was set in pans by itself, and after standing about thirty-six hours, the cream was carefully skimmed and put into earthen pots, and churned before there was any sourness in the cream. The butter was then taken from the churn and the butter-milk well and thoroughly worked out, and then 6 ounces of the best butter-salt, 4 ounces of the best loaf sugar, and 2 ounces of salt-petre, after being well pulverized and sifted, was thoroughly mixed or worked into the butter; it was then allowed to stand 24 hours, until the cool of the morning; it was then worked into butter. I should have said that the 6 ounces of salt, 4 of sugar, and 2 of salt petre was put into 12 lbs. of the butter, and the same proportion in making the butter.

A small box, containing 5 1-2 lbs. of butter was made the same as the above, and is intended, if deserving, for the premium offered by the Editor of the Mechanic and Farmer.

We have long been in the practice of making butter similar to the above, (with the exception of separating the milk) and have had no difficulty in keeping butter perfectly sweet till it was a year old or more. In making good butter, great care should be taken to keep the milk vessels perfectly sweet, the butter should be churned in the cool of the morning and the butter-milk should be thoroughly worked out. The process of separating the milk is new to us, although it may not be to others. I am satisfied from what experience we have had in the process, that much richer and better butter can be made from the milk last drawn from the cow, than the first—the cream taken from the first drawn milk is a thin tough film with a very little oily matter in it—and when churned is long in coming and is white and insipid.

Respectfully yours,

AMASA STETSON.

Stetson, Sept. 27, 1836.

N. B. I forgot to say that in the manufacture of the butter, orange carrots were grated and the juice extracted, and strained, and one pint of the juice, was put into the cream before churning. This gives color and adds to the richness of the Butter. I wish it understood that one pint of juice was put to twelve pounds of butter. A. S.

Premium Cheese.

MR. JOHN S. SAYWARD, Recording Secretary of P. A. Society.

The cheese herewith submitted to the Penobscot Agricultural Society for examination, and if thought worthy, for premium; weighs ninety-six pounds, and was made in the following described manner:

The milk was set as it came from the cows at night, with the addition of hot water sufficient to make it as warm as when drawn from the cows. To twenty-two gallons of the above was put one and a half gills of rennet brine, well stirred in—after it had remained one hour, the whole was cut, with a sharp knife, into squares of about two inches in diameter. In the morning, the whey and curd was carefully dipped from the tub to the basket to drain, and after draining about three hours, during which time it was frequently raised by the cloth, and cut, to facilitate the draining, and make it solid. The curd was then cut into slices, half an inch thick and put into a tub, in which was about two gallons of scalding water, and the curd was moved about in the water for four or five minutes. It was then taken and placed in the basket again to drain, after which it was taken out, cut into slices, and frequently turned while cooling.

The morning process was similar to the above, with the exception of putting the curd to drain in about four hours. When the morning curd was cold, it was cut fine, and one gill of table salt, and one tea spoon full of salt petre, put to fifteen lbs. of curd, and well mixed, and was packed into earthen pots. The proceeding for the second and third days were the same as the first; when the whole curds were all well mixed, and put into the press, with a light pressure at first, increasing the same gradually for thirty-six hours. When taken from the press, the cheese was enclosed in cloth dipped in butter—turned daily, and well rubbed with the hand.

Yours respectfully,

WILLIAM PEABODY.

Corinth, Sept. 1836.

[The cheese above alluded to was awarded the first premium at the late Cattle Show.—Ed.]

ANOTHER CHEESE.

The process in making this cheese was the same as the above, with the addition of cream enough for twenty pounds of butter:—say, one night's milk set in pans, and the cream taken from it warmed and mixed with the new milk. The milk of the preceding morning was set in pans, and the cream taken from it and warmed with two pails the same milk, and put with the new milk.

W. P.

THREE CHEESES. These three cheeses weigh 111 lbs. 5 oz., and were made the same as the large one, [with the addition of fifteen quarts of good cream.]

W. P.

MR. JOHN S. SAYWARD, Recording Secretary of P. A. Society.

DEAR SIR:—In presenting to the Penobscot Ag-

ricultural Society, for their inspection, and, if deserving, their premium, three Cheeses, I would respectfully beg leave to state that they were manufactured in the following manner:—Cheese marked No. 1, weighing 37 lbs. was made by milking from each cow from one to two quarts of milk, which was used for other purposes than cheese-making—the remainder or last drawn milk from the cows was put into a cheese-tub, and rennet well stirred into it, sufficient to make it curdle within twenty or thirty minutes; after letting it stand about half an hour, it was then cut with a thin wooden knife, or sliced into squares of about three inches, and was allowed to stand till morning, when it was wheyed, by dipping it into a cheese basket. After the curd of the morning's milk was wheyed in the like manner, both curds were put into the cheese-tub and sliced, and water, nearly boiling hot, was turned on the curd sufficient to cover it. After letting it stand fifteen or twenty minutes, it was taken out and spread to cool: it was then made fine with a chopping knife, and ten ounces of the best butter salt, and one ounce of salt petre was well mixed with the curd. It was then put into a cheese press, with a light pressure at first, which was occasionally increased till the end of two days, (the cheese should be turned in the time.) It was then taken to the cheese room and a cloth sewed over it, and then dressed with butter.

Cheese No. 2, weighing 36 lbs. was manufactured the same as the above, excepting that the whole of the milk was used as taken from the cows.

Cheese No. 3, weighing 31 lbs. was made the same as No. 2, with the addition of 3 lbs. of butter, which was mixed with the curd when it was put into the press.

It would here observe, that milk when it is set should be as warm as when first taken from the cow, when therefore the weather is cold or too much time is spent in milking, and the milk has become too cool, boiling water should be stirred into the milk, before putting in the rennet, which may be done without any injury to the cheese.

We prepare our rennet by boiling eight quarts of pure water, and after letting it stand till cool, put into it three rennets, one ounce of cloves, one of sage, and good salt sufficient so that it will not all dissolve. It is kept from the air. As some rennets are four times as strong as others, it is impossible for any person to tell the quantity that is necessary to use, the Dairy-woman must determine that after she has proved the strength of the rennet by using it. If milk when set is of the temperature as when first taken from the cow, and the weather is warm, the milk should congeal in about twenty minutes, if the weather is cool, in about thirty. Great care should be taken to save and prepare the rennets, to keep them perfectly sweet, as it is impossible to make good cheese with rancid and bad rennet. Finally, the pails, tub and the whole of the cheese making apparatus should be kept perfectly sweet. When the weather is extremely warm the curd should be wheyed at 12 or 1 o'clock at night to prevent its souring.

The Committee on Cheese last year, expressed a regret that I was not more particular in my description of cheese making which is my excuse for being perhaps too particular at this time.

Yours, respectfully,

AMASA STETSON.

Stetson, Sept. 27, 1836.

As we deem statements like the above very valuable as a practical matter, and that every thing in relation to them may be perfectly understood, the question has occurred to us, whether the butter, which is named as having kept perfectly sweet for a great length of time, was made with the addition of the juice named in the note accompanying the statement. We ask this question for the purpose of getting at a practical answer, and Mr Stetson would much oblige us, by giving information on this point, and such reasons as may be present in his own mind, on the subject. Our own impression is, that where the juice is used, a great deal more salt will be necessary, in order to preserve the butter. Our notions may all be wrong on this subject, and we should like to have them set right.—*Ed. Mechanic & Farmer.*

Frost

May be considered as a plough superior to any that can be made by the hand of man; it reaches,

in its action, the minutest particles of earth, and by dividing and throwing them apart, renders the soil loose and friable. Hence the great advantage of laying hard and heavy soils open to the frosts of winter by means of fall ploughing.—*Genesee Far.*

To the Legislature of the State of Maine, for the year 1837.

THE undersigned petitioners, respectfully request, that they with their associates, may be incorporated, with customary powers and privileges, by the name of the *MAINE RAILROAD COMPANY*, for the purpose of constructing and maintaining a Rail Road from Bangor, through Augusta, Hallowell, Gardiner and Portland, to New Hampshire line.

The utility and importance of Internal Improvements of every variety and character, to a people who study and pursue their true interests, are too evident to be controverted. In every enlightened community they have been considered as inseparably connected with its prosperity. But the pre-eminent advantages of Rail Roads, especially at the North, may now be considered as established by the unerring test of experience. They unite cheapness, celerity, certainty and safety in the transportation of commodities and passengers, and may be used with but little interruption through the year. As to all the purposes of beneficial communication, in war as well as in peace, they are admirably adapted to the end for which they were designed. They in a measure annihilate space—bring distant places near, and render valuable and bring into cultivation lands lying remote and otherwise valueless. They essentially aid the interests of the laborer, farmer, mechanic and indeed all the operative and industrious classes of the community—affording new facilities for transporting to market the products of their labor. All that is taken from the expense of transportation is added to the value of the article transported; and by cheapening the rate of carriage many articles are rendered valuable which would otherwise be worthless.

As yet, little in the way of Internal Improvements of any kind, has been attempted in Maine. In this respect many other States are far in advance of us, and have gained to themselves inexhaustible treasures of wealth as well as renown, and have set us examples worthy of imitation. Some of them have undertaken and accomplished the work themselves—others have encouraged and lent a helping hand to individual and corporate enterprise.

The situation of Maine at this time is peculiarly favorable for the encouragement of every public interest. Free from debt, or nearly so, and rich in resources—in the virtue intelligence and indomitable spirit of her citizens, should she see fit to achieve a work like the one here proposed, or a portion of it, she could have no difficulty in providing the means for its accomplishment as fast as they would be required.

If the Legislature should consider this project, embracing a work running almost from one end of the State to the other, nearly upon the line of the Atlantic and sufficiently distant therefrom to be out of reach of the enemy in time of war, in the same point of view, that we have regarded it, and should unite with the petitioners in the opinion, that the general prosperity is intimately and essentially involved in its prosecution, they must come to the conclusion, that now is the proper time for its commencement—now, while land and labor, and materials are comparatively cheap, and all the means necessary for its accomplishment are within the power of the State and of its citizens.

And here your petitioners would ask, what object of a public nature can be presented, more appropriate for the application of the portion of the Surplus Revenue of the General Government falling to this State—or what object can be found combining so extensively and generally the interests of the whole mass of the community. Places there are indeed which would enjoy more immediately, and in a higher degree, the benefits of such a work; but its advantages would most assuredly, and in no parsimonious measure, reach and enrich every class and every section. And can any object be sought out where a safe investment of the surplus fund could be made—the immense and fast increasing travel and transportation, would insure its productiveness—and if a return of money should be required by the General Government, it would probably be in time of war, when the travel

and transportation would have increased to such an extent as to render it the most desirable stock to Capitalists in the market, at the same time that Bank and other stocks would have decreased, and the State would thus be enabled to discharge their liability to the General Government with a fair prospect of reserving a bonus to themselves.

During the current season, Lt. Col. Stephen H. Long, U. S. Top. Engineer, well known throughout the Country for his experience and high qualifications for the service, under the direction of the Board of Internal Improvements, and employed by them, made a Reconnoissance of so much of the contemplated route as lies between Portland and Bangor, and it is understood that his report which will be made to the Board in season to be communicated to the Legislature at an early day of the session, will be highly favorable to its feasibility and cheapness of construction. To follow up to its accomplishment, a project so nobly begun by the Board of Internal Improvements and so vastly important to the citizens of the State, is the great object of your petitioners, and they propose that their charter shall embrace as far as his reconnoissance extended, the route selected and recommended by Col. Long. Your petitioners believe every citizen in the community should have the privilege of subscribing for stock, and that the charter should be so guarded in its provisions that it shall not fall into the hands of individuals who have no object in view but to sell it out on speculation. If this application were intended to advance the views of individuals, or to foment the divisions of party—if it promoted the interest of the few, at the expense of the many—if its benefits were limited as to place, or fugitive as to duration, then might we expect it would be received with indifference and neglect; but believing the overflowing blessing from this fountain of public good, will be as extensive as the State, and as durable as time, they cannot but entertain a full and perfect confidence that the wisdom and patriotism of the Legislature will foster and cherish it. Your petitioners append hereto some provisions which they would be glad to have incorporated into their bill.

Reuel Williams,	} Committee of Augusta.
James L. Child,	
Daniel Williams,	
James W. Bradbury,	
John H. Hartwell,	} Committee of Bangor.
Mark Trafton,	
Samuel Veazie,	
Thos. A. Hill,	
Edward Kent,	
Edward Smith,	} Committee of Clinton.
Amos Patten,	
S. H. Blake,	
Eber French,	
Stephen Stark,	} Committee of Winslow and Vassalborough.
David Brown,	
David Hunton,	} Committee of Fairfield.
Joseph Eaton,	
Amasa Dingley,	
J. R. Abbot,	
Abiel Getchell,	
Joseph H. Davis,	
Henry B. Osgood,	
Nathan Fowler,	
Milton Philbrook,	
Columbus Burrill,	
William Bryant,	
Thomas Conner,	

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in Legislature assembled, That with their associates and successors be and they are hereby created a body corporate by the name of the *Maine Rail Road Co.* with power to locate, build and maintain a Rail Road from some point in Bangor, through Augusta, Hallowell, Gardiner and Portland, to some place at the Western line of the State of Maine with such branch ways as the Directors may deem necessary, and shall be entitled to all privileges and subject to all liabilities according to the Laws of the State of Maine, defining the powers of Rail Road corporations; and also with all privileges and subject to all liabilities of similar corporations.

SEC. 2. The Governor with the advice and consent of the Council shall appoint three commissioners who shall have the whole management of the corporation until the officers shall be chosen.

SEC. 3. It shall be the duty of the commission

ers within twenty days from the passage of this act, to have books open (at least ten days) at proper places for subscription to the capital stock and give notice in all the papers in this State, two in Boston and one in New York.

SEC. 4. The commissioners shall have a Secretary who shall be sworn to the faithful performance of his duty to keep a record of the doing of the commissioners.

SEC. 5. If more stock is subscribed for than the whole number of shares in the capital stock, then the commissioners shall average the same; if less, then they may dispose of the same for the benefit of the corporation.

SEC. 6. All persons subscribing for stock shall pay five per cent at the time of subscribing, and at the closing of the books twenty per cent shall be paid in notes payable in four equal payments of three, six, nine and twelve months, the commissioners giving script for the same; said notes to be made satisfactory to the commissioners and when paid to be allowed for assessment.

SEC. 7. The President and Directors may borrow such sums of money as may be wanted to complete the work not to exceed fifty per cent of the capital stock, and a lien is hereby created on said corporation for said loan.

SEC. 8. When a majority of the stock is subscribed for and scrip issued, the commissioners shall call a meeting of the stockholders for the choice of officers and to transact such other business as may come before the meeting.

SEC. 9. The board of Directors shall consist of nine, three of which shall be appointed by the Governor.

Summary.

"A Friend in need."

In these *cashless* days of darkness and scarcity, it is not a little consoling to find now and then a friend who will put his shoulder to the wheel of your wagon and give you a lift out of the "slough and despond." Our cordial thanks are due to our worthy friend, ADAM MOTT, of Wilton, for his exertion in our behalf. We are indebted to him for the zeal which he has manifested, and the success which has attended his labors. After sending us a goodly lot of names as subscribers, he asks in a postscript the following question:—

"P. S. I have been stirring myself to get signers for you, that you might not stop so good a paper. I wish to know if you can keep the wheels going if I keep my jog?"

We would answer, Yes—and if others would "gang the same gait" we could be enabled not only to have a little more courage but make the paper still better.

The Grand Rail Road.—The Rail Road from Philadelphia to Lake Erie, is nearly one fourth completed, including 70 miles of the State Rail Road from Philadelphia to Lancaster, and Harrisburgh Rail Road to Harrisburg. This is the nearest possible route from tide water to the Lakes, and is also the best route, as not a single inclined plane will have to be constructed. When made, what a vast amount of tonnage and travel will it bring upon the State Rail Road.—What vast resources will it develop in the mineral riches of that interesting section of our Commonwealth, through which it will pass: and what a great national project will be accomplished. An army can be transported from tide water to the Lakes, in less than thirty-six hours, together with amunitions and provisions of War. We are pleased to see the right men moving in this matter.—*Penn. Intel.*

Another Steamboat explosion and loss of Life.—The Cincinnati Whig of the 18th ult. brings us the painful intelligence of another steamboat explosion on the waters of the Ohio. That paper says: "On the 17th November, about the dawn of day, as the steamboat Flora, Capt. R. D. Chapman, was on her way from Louisville to Cincinnati, and when near the Rising Sun, Indiana, about thirty miles below Cincinnati, the pipes which connect the two boilers together, commonly called the 'connecting pipes,' broke or separated, causing the

death of one man, and the scalding and mutilation of thirteen others, all cabin passengers but one. Soon as the noise which the accident occasioned was heard by the persons in the cabin, most of them unfortunately ran to the door, which, on being opened, enabled the scalding steam to rush in and perform its work of destruction. Amongst the persons wounded, we perceive the name of Mr Kinnard, member of Congress from Indiana—and Mr Clancy, the Rev. Luther Halsey, and Mr Phillips, all of Pittsburg—and Samuel Donally, of Washington, Pa."

The boat was towed to Cincinnati on the 17th, and several of the wounded persons taken to the hospital. The Cincinnati Whig states that "the accident is attributed to the gross neglect of the engineer."

From the New York American.

AWFUL SHIPWRECK AND LOSS OF LIFE.—Our worst fears are surpassed respecting the ship *Bristol*, cast away on the Rockaway Beach. The Courier of this morning gives this account:

We have since collected the following particulars of this distressing occurrence. On Sunday night the 20th, ult. at 9 o'clock the ship lay to off Sandy Hook, with the usual signal light out for a pilot, but none coming, at eleven o'clock, she stood off again, the Highland light then bearing WNW. At 1 o'clock the ship was steering ENE, and at a quarter before 4, during the violent gale which came on, she struck on Rockaway, about seven miles east of the Pavilion, immediately filled with water.

The scene, which ensued on board, with the ship's cabin and steerage crowded with passengers, we leave to the reader's imagination. It was not till 12 o'clock on Monday that a boat could reach the wreck from the shore.—This boat took off 12 female passengers and landed them safely. She also took from the vessel a tow line, for the purpose of being drawn back by it to the vessel, but unfortunately this line proved too short and in consequence, no assistance could again be afforded before twelve o'clock at night, when all on board still alive were taken off. We lament to add that Mr Donnelly and two gentlemen of the name of Carlton, the cook and steward of the vessel, and no less than about sixty steerage passengers have fallen victims to this dreadful catastrophe. The rest of the passengers are at the Pavilion Hotel.

The ship subsequently went to pieces and the cargo is totally lost.

Some twenty of the steerage passengers principally women and children, perished almost immediately after the ship struck. Even before they could leave their berths the ship bilged, filled, and all below were drowned. Not a groan was heard to denote the catastrophe—so awfully sudden was it.

And to those whom the waves and the mercy of God had spared, what was the conduct of their brother men? Their persons, their trunks, were searched and robbed by the fiends that gathered around the wreck. One hapless being, thrown senseless, but alive, on the shore, and having about him his all, ten sovereigns, was plundered of them!

"Is there not some secret curse,
Some hidden thunder in the stores of Heaven,
Red with uncommon wrath,"

To blast much iniquity?

Will not the Marshal of the District feel it his duty to repair to the scene of this disaster, and seek to ferret out the evil-doers.

Among other things, Mrs. Donnelly was robbed of a valuable case of jewels; some of which were publicly paraded, as we are told, by an individual who can be traced.

Shall there not be a public meeting to speak decisively as to the Pilot system? Will the Insurance offices slumber on?

Suicide.—We learn that a most revolting case of suicide occurred this morning, in Thames-st. A man named Brown, who married a woman of that neighborhood, about three months ago, and had since led with her a very unhappy life—the last few weeks of which time, had given himself up to intemperance,—went this morning early into a tavern kept by a German named Blesky, where he asked for something to drink, and having obtained it, he left the house; but returning in a few minutes, declared it to be his purpose to kill his wife

and afterwards himself. While indulging in these rash expressions he laid down upon a bench in the bar room, and drawing his hat over his eyes, he pulled a pistol from his pocket, and placing the muzzle against his head, discharged it. The result was a horrible wound which instantly deprived him of life.—*Balt. Pat.*

Texas.—The New Orleans Bulletin says, the last accounts from Texas, by way of Natchitoches, vary considerably from the statements recently received from Tampico. If we are to credit the information from Tampico, the Texian forces are in full march for Metamoras, and the great depot for the concentration of Mexican troops, and war materials to be used in the Texas campaign, would seem to be in imminent danger of capture. If, however, the Natchitoches statement is to be relied on, the Texian forces are rather marching the other way, the volunteers attached to the army being dismissed, and only the regular troops, amounting to 600 men, being retained in service.

We cannot vouch for the correctness of any of these statements, and must, with great reluctance, believe, that, at the present crisis of their affairs, the Texians have disbanded their efficient forces, retaining a number wholly inadequate, as we should think, to make effectual resistance against the formidable numbers that the government papers of Mexico, at least affirm, are on their way, for the purpose of crushing the revolted inhabitants of Texas.

Hydrophobia.—A case of this most awful of all human diseases, happened in this city, (Hartford) and terminated in the death of the individual, Thursday evening last. The subject was a colored man, of temperate habits, and in the vigor of life, living in the family of Mr Kempton. The dog from the bite of which the disease arose, also belonged to Mr Kempton, and became rabid, as we learn, about five or six weeks ago, and was confined by means of a rope, which he gnawed off, and made his escape, but again returned of his own accord. The colored man feeling no fear, attempted again to confine him, and in doing so, received a bite in the thumb. The wound healed in a few days, and the man thought little more of it until about two days before his death, when it was observed by one of the family that George, the name of the subject, could not, or did not, drink his tea at night. This alarmed the family, and steps were taken to ascertain the state of his case, when it was found that he could not possibly swallow any liquid, and that the mere sight of it, or even the pouring it from one vessel into another, threw him into spasms. These spasms, which affected the whole region of the chest, but were most painful and severe about the pit of the stomach, were found the next morning to give him great agony, coming on every few minutes spontaneously, and being excited at any moment by offering him drink. They increased during the day to the most frightful degree, and finally terminated in death about 10 o'clock, Thursday evening. During the last day, however, by great effort, he succeeded in swallowing a cup of warm water, which was immediately ejected; and this, so far as we learn, was the only fluid taken from the accession of the disease.—*Conn. Courant.*

A correspondence of the London Post writes—"You have perhaps received no further information as regards the assassination of the Emperor of Russia. His Imperial Majesty was shot by a ruffian. An aide-de-camp was killed by his side.—Whether from the effect of the shot, or the violent convulsions of his dying neighbor, his Imperial Majesty had his shoulder dislocated. The result of this attack has been exaggerated. His Imperial Highness, the Grand Duke Michel, who was on the point of going to England, was sent for by express, and his voyage thereby put off for a time. His Imperial Majesty, however, I am happy to say, is completely restored from his sanguinary attack.—If the Emperor Nicholas had fallen, we should have deeply lamented it. He has the genius of a great Sovereign and the heart of a true man; but we are happy to think that whenever it occurs, the genius of his country will survive—as it did at the assassination of the Emperor Paul. Fortunate the country where a principle reigns paramount at all times, and 'Le Roi est Mort! vive le Roi!' Such a principle is, I am afraid, totally absent in more southern latitudes."

The American Powder Company, a part of whose establishment was lately blown up at Acton, have given to the families of the two men who were killed, the sum of \$500 each.

Marriages.

In Augusta, on Thanksgiving evening, Francis Davis, Esq. to Miss Julia A. Ellis.

In North Yarmouth, at the town farm, according to an unanimous vote of the town, passed at the September meeting, Mr. Stephen Hall, aged 43, to Miss Lydia Kelly, aged 77.

In Perry, Mr. James H. Andrews to Miss Lucy A. Green, both of Eastport.

In China, Mr. Oliver Thompson to Miss Mary Alice Ricker.

Deaths.

Drowned, on the evening of the 5th, while skating on the ice of the Pond near this village, ALEXANDER DAVIS, aged about 14 years. The deceased was an interesting and promising lad, who bid fair to make a useful member of society. The events of Providence are mysterious, but its dispensations, though dark and often afflictive, are ruled by God, & could we raise the veil which shrouds them from our view, we should undoubtedly acknowledge them just and righteous.

In Brunswick, on the 26th ult. Mrs. HANNAH LUNT, wife of Mr. Amos Lunt. She was born in 1750, and wanted only a few days of being 86 years of age.

In Goochland, Va. 9th ult. after a tedious and most painful illness, James Pleasants, formerly Governor of Virginia, and Senator in the Congress of the United States. No man enjoyed more fully the public esteem and affection than Gov. Pleasants; and no man better deserved universal respect and good will.

In Norridgewock, suddenly, Edmund Parker, a Revolutionary pensioner.

BRIGHTON MARKET.—MONDAY, NOV. 28.

Reported for the Boston Advertiser.

At market 770 Beef Cattle, 220 Stores, 3000 Sheep, and 200 Swine.

PRICES.—Beef Cattle—We quote to conform to last week's prices, viz: a few extra at \$6.25 a 6.75; first quality at 5.50 a 6.25; second quality at 4.75 a 5.50; third quality at 3.25 a 4.50.

Barrelling Cattle—Very few if any were taken by the barrellers; former prices could have been realized.

Stores—Yearlings at \$5 a 6; two year old 9 and 15; three year old 15 and \$22.

Sheep—Sales were a little quicker than last week, and nearly all sold. Lots were taken at \$2, 2 21, 2 25, 2 38, 2 62, 2 75 and \$3.

Swine—Sales quick. Two lots sold to peddle at 7 1-4 and 8 1-4; at retail, 8 for Sows and 9 for Barrows.

Notice.

The subscriber would inform the public that he will keep at his farm this winter the old Bedford BOAR which took the first premium at Winthrop in 1835. The subscriber believes it may be safely asserted that said Boar is not excelled in valuable properties by any other in the County. He is from the celebrated stock sent over to this country as a present to Gen. Washington by the Duke of Bedford, and subsequently kept and recommended by Dr. Fisk and Gov. Lincoln of Worcester, Mass.

The progeny of this animal has been highly approved by all who have seen them, and the specimens shown at the late Show at Winthrop by the subscriber, and by Sanford Howard of Augusta, attracted the favorable notice of the Committee on Swine, and of the spectators in general.

JOSEPH W. HAINS.

Hallowell, 12th mo. 9th, 1836.

Notice.

The subscriber has a first rate BOAR, of the Mackay, Bedford and Berkshire breed, which he will keep for those who are desirous of improving their breed of Swine. JOEL CHANDLER.

Winthrop, Nov. 7, 1836.

Tri-Weekly Age.

The Publishers of the Age propose to issue a paper three times a week during the next session of the Legislature. It will be printed on the half of a super-royal sheet in the usual form, and will contain about the same amount of reading matter as has been heretofore furnished by two numbers of the daily Age.

It will contain, in addition to reports of Legislative debates and proceedings, the news of the day, a synopsis of Congressional proceedings, and the original matter which appears in the weekly paper. It is intended that the reports of proceedings shall be full and accurate, and the sketches of the debates as complete and perfect as any that have been published at Augusta. The price of the Tri-Weekly will be One Dollar for the Session. To those of our regular subscribers who do not discontinue the weekly paper during the Session, the Tri-Weekly will be charged at seventy-five cents. It will be published on such days as will accommodate our subscribers on the different mail routes.

Any person procuring six subscribers and forwarding the amount of their subscription shall be entitled to a copy of the paper.

All subscriptions from a distance must be paid in advance. The money can be remitted by the Representatives from the several towns at the meeting of the Legislature.

Augusta, November, 1836.

Greenleaf's Patent Cheese Press

This Press is a very simple, cheap and efficient contrivance. Its principal advantage is, that its power is progressive—being sufficiently light at first, and increasing as the curd, by becoming more compact, presents a greater resistance. In this respect it is believed to be superior to every other Press now in use. It has been introduced into several of the States, and has everywhere received the approbation of judicious manufacturers of cheese.

Persons wishing to purchase exclusive rights for Counties or towns will please apply to the subscriber, who will give immediate and profitable employment to a number of active trustworthy agents.

MOSES MERRILL,

Joint Proprietor and General Agent.

Andover, Maine, March 10, 1836. 6m7

Stoves & Fire Frames.

The subscriber hereby gives notice that he continues to carry on the Stove, Hardware, Tin, Copper, and Sheet Iron business at the stand formerly occupied by Richards & Norcross, opposite the Augusta Hotel, and keeps constantly on hand a good assortment of Stoves;—among which are the Prophecy Cook Stoves, which are highly approved of by those who have used them, being well calculated for saving of fuel and labor; the Premium Cook Stove, of similar form and various sizes; Wilson's, James', Low's, and Gothic Cook Stoves. Fire Frames, of various sizes and patterns; superior Frames for Kitchens and Parlors; also Grates, Franklin Stoves, and Close Stoves suitable for Meeting Houses, School Houses, and Shops; Sheet Iron Stoves, Funnel, Sheet Iron, Zinc, and Copper, Cast Iron Pumps, Oven and Ash Mouths, Boiler Mouths with grates, together with a variety of house-keeping articles, such as Shovels and Tongs, Fire Dogs, Britannia Ware, Lamps, Candle Sticks, Waiters, Knives and Forks, of all qualities; Spoons, Sauce Pans, Fry Pans, Tea Boilers, Sad Irons, Bellows, Brushes, and various other articles. He invites those who are in want of any of the above articles, to favor him with a call, where any of the above articles can be purchased as cheap as elsewhere. He intends hereafter to keep a full assortment of custom made Tin Ware, of the best of stock. House Gutters and Conductors, and every article called for will be furnished at short notice.

EDMUND D. NORCROSS.

Augusta, Sept. 23, 1836. 34tf.

Notice.

The subscriber having contracted for the support of widow EUNICE NORCROSS, a town pauper, of Fayette, for one year from the 7th day of last March, and having made suitable provision for her support at my house, but the said pauper refuses to accept of them. All persons, therefore, are forbid harboring or trusting her on my account, as I shall pay no debts of her contracting after this date.

SAMUEL HERSEY.

Fayette, Nov. 26, 1836.

MISS JOHNSON

Has recently received an assortment of the SATIN BEAVER BONNETS, (Grecian style) of a variety of colors—among which are—green, slate, drab, &c. and would respectfully invite the Ladies of Winthrop and vicinity to call and examine for themselves, at her shop near the Temperance Hotel.

Winthrop, November 30, 1836.

Satin Beaver Bonnets.

This splendid article having been universally worn in Europe, and so much admired by the Ladies of New York, Boston, and Newburyport, the Ladies of Winthrop and its vicinity are invited to call at the shop of the subscriber, opposite the Winthrop House, in Winthrop Village, and examine his stock of Ladies' and Misses' Satin Beaver Bonnets, of an entire new description,—which, for beauty, style and quality, far surpasses any thing of the kind ever offered to the public in the County of Kennebec.

The Incidental Committee of the Kennebec County Agricultural Society, at their last Show and Fair, says:—"We examined a number of Satin Beaver Bonnets, and wishing to encourage the production of such articles as will shield the fair heads of the Ladies from the rude attacks of cold winter—we recommend to the manufacturer of this article (Mr. Thomas Newman) a gratuity of one dollar."

He has also on hand and for sale, a large assortment of Satin Beaver and Fur Hats—Caps, &c.

T. NEWMAN.

Winthrop, Nov. 25, 1836.

Selling Cheap for Cash,

Buffaloe Robes—Fur Caps—Boy's Hair Seal do Ladies' Black Silk Plush Bonnets—Drab do. newest fashion—Plain Castor Hats—Brush do.—Drab, Otter and Beaver do.—All other kind of Hats usually worn in the country, at wholesale or retail for cash or credit as may suit purchasers.

ALSO, TO LET OR SELL, the well known Tavern Stand in Winthrop Village, now kept by Dr. E. C. MILLIKEN as a Temperance Tavern.—Possession given 8th of April next. Terms made known by application to the subscriber.

DANIEL CARR.

Winthrop, Nov. 15, 1836.

Advertisement.

I have a BOAR from the Mackay Sow of Sanford Howard's, and the Haines Boar that took the premium in 1835, for the use of Sows.

ELIJAH WOOD.

Nov. 18, 1836.

High School.

The winter term of MR. JEWETT'S SCHOOL, for young Ladies and Gentlemen, will commence, at the Masonic Hall, on the first Monday in December next.

Instruction will be given in Orthography, Reading, Writing, Geography, Grammar, Arithmetic, Ancient and Modern History, Rhetoric, Logic, Algebra, Geometry, Book-keeping, Nat. Philosophy, Chemistry, Astronomy, Navigation, Surveying, and in the Greek and Latin Languages. Weekly exercises in Declamation and Composition will be required.—Tuition in the common English branches \$3.50; other branches \$4.50 per quarter.

Winthrop, Nov. 23, 1836.

Notice.—Farm for Sale.

The subscriber offers for sale the FARM on which he now lives in Winthrop, about 3-4 of a mile from Winthrop Village, on the stage road leading from Augusta to Winthrop, Monmouth, and so on to Portland, consisting of 140 acres—if the purchaser rather not have but one hundred acres he can be accommodated with that—well wooded, well watered, and in a high state of cultivation—a large two story House, two Barns, and all other necessary out buildings, all of which are in good repair. Said Farm is about complete as to fences, mostly wall, a good Orchard, &c. In fact, it is as good a farm and as pleasantly situated as any in the County, and just such a Farm as one would want that wants all things about right. Call at the premises and see for yourself.

Terms to accommodate the purchaser, JOSEPH ADDITON.

Winthrop, August 12, 1836.

Poetry.

Song of the Water Drinker.

BY E. JOHNSON.

O! water for me! bright water for me,
And wine for the tremulous debauchee!
It cooleth the brow, it cooleth the brain,
It maketh the faint one strong again;
It comes o'er the sense like a breeze from the sea,
All freshness like infant purity,
Oh! water, bright water for me, for me!
Give wine, give wine to the debauchee!

Fill to the brim! Fill, fill to the brim!
Let the flowing crystal kiss the rim!
For my hand is steady, my eye is true,
For I, like the flowers, drink nought but the dew.
Oh! water, bright water's a mine of wealth,
And the ores it yieldeth, are vigor and health.
So water, pure water for me, for me!
And wine for the tremulous debauchee!

Fill again to the brim! again to the brim!
For water strengtheneth life and limb!
To the days of the aged it addeth length,
To the might of the strong it addeth strength.
It freshens the heart, it brightens the sight,
'Tis quaffing a goblet of morning light.
So Water, I will drink nought but thee,
Thou parent of health and energy!

When o'er the hills, like a glad some bride,
Morning walks forth in her beauty's pride,
And, leading a band of laughing hours,
Brushes the dew from the morning flowers;
Oh! cheerily then my voice is heard,
Mingling with that of the soaring bird,
Who flingeth abroad its matins loud,
As he freshens his wing in the cold grey cloud.

But when evening has quitted her sheltering yew
Drowsily flying and weaving anew
Her dusky meshes o'er land and sea—
How gently, O sleep, fall the poppies on me;
For I drink water, pure, cold and bright,
And my dreams are of heaven the livelong night:
So, hurrah! for thee, water! hurrah, hurrah!
Thou art silver and gold, thou art ribband and star!
Hurrah! for bright water, Hurrah, hurrah!

Miscellany.

On Domestic Employments.

BY MRS. SIGOURNEY.

We have been amongst the admirers of Mrs. Sigourney as a poetess, and her productions as a prose writer have heightened our respect. The subjoined extract is taken from an essay of this really philosophical writer. The essay is addressed to her own sex, but the general conclusions apply, if possible, with more force to the opposite sex, upon whom the sterner duties of life depend. In softening and sweetening the duties of private life, are the obligations less binding on men than on women? The fact is, that it demands exactly the same amiable qualities in every member of a family, to make the domestic hearth the heaven of happiness.—Nat. Intel.

I have ever thought it desirable that young ladies should make themselves, the mistresses of some attainment, either in art or science, by which they might secure a subsistence, should they be reduced to poverty. Sudden and entire reverses are not uncommon in the history of affluence. To sustain them without the means of lessening the evils of dependence, when health and intellect are at our command, is adding helplessness to our own affliction, and increasing the burthen of others. When the illustrious Henry Laurens, by the fortune of our war of Revolution, was held a prisoner in the Tower of London, he wrote to his two daughters, who had been nurtured in all the tenderness and luxury of Carolina wealth: "It is my duty to warn you to prepare for the trial of earning your daily bread by your daily labor. Fear not servitude; encounter it, if it shall be necessary, with the spirit becoming a woman of an honest and pious heart; one who has been neither fashionable nor affectingly religious."

The accomplished Madame de Genlis pronounced herself to be in possession of thirty trades or varieties of occupation, by which she could, if necessary, obtain a livelihood. It was a wise law of some of the ancient Governments which com-

pelled every parent to give his son some trade or profession, adequate to his support. Such is now the variety of departments open to females as instructors in schools and seminaries of their own sex, that they may follow the impulse of their genius in the selection of a study or accomplishment, and, while they pursue it as a pleasure, can still be prepared to practice it as a profession.

Among the pleasant employments which seem peculiarly congenial to the feelings of our sex, the culture of flowers stands conspicuous. The general superintendence of a garden has been repeatedly found favorable to health, by leading to frequent exercise in the open air, and that communing with Nature which is equally refreshing to the heart. It was laboring with her hands in her garden, that the mother of Washington was found by the youthful Marquis de Lafayette, when he sought her blessing, as he was about to commit himself to the ocean, and return to his native clime. Milton, who you recollect, was a great advocate that women should "study household good," has few more eloquent descriptions than those which represent our first mother at her floral toil amid the sinless shades of Paradise.

The tending of flowers has ever appeared to me to be a fitting care for the young and beautiful. They then dwell as it were among their own emblems, and many a voice of wisdom breathes on their ear from those brief blossoms to which they apportion the dew and the sun-beams. While they eradicate the weeds that deform, or the excrescences that endanger them, is there not a perpetual motion uttered of the works to be done in their own heart? From the admiration of these ever-varying charms, how naturally is the tender spirit led upward in devotion to Him "whose hand perfumes them, and whose pencil paints." Connected with the nature of flowers is the delightful study of botany, which imparts new attraction to the summer sylvan walks, and prompts both to salubrious exercise and scientific research. A knowledge of the physiology of plants is not only interesting in itself, but of practical import. The brilliant coloring matter which they sometimes yield, and the beautiful influences which they possess, impart value to many an unsightly shrub or secluded plant, which might otherwise have been suffered to blossom and die without a thought.

It is cheering amid our solitary rambles to view the subjects that surround us as friends, to call to recollection their distinctive lineaments of character, to array them with something of intelligence or utility, and to enjoy an intimate companionship with Nature. The female aborigines of our country were distinguished by an extensive acquaintance with the medicinal properties of plants and roots, which enabled them, both in peace and war, to be the healers of their tribes. I would not counsel you to invade the province of a physician; in our state of society it would be preposterous and arrogant. But sometimes to alleviate the slight indisposition of these you love by a simple infusion of the herbs you have reared or gathered, is a legitimate branch of that nursing kindness which seems interwoven with woman's nature.

And now, to sum up the whole matter, though in the morning of youth a charm is thrown over the landscape, every inequality smoothed, yet still life is not "one long summer's day of indolence and mirth." The sphere of woman is eminently practical. There is much which she will be expected to do, and ought therefore to learn and to learn early, if she would acquit herself creditably. To combine the excellencies of a housekeeper, with much eminence in literature or science, requires an energy seldom possessed, still there is no need that domestic duties should preclude mental improvement or extinguish intellectual enjoyment. They may be united by diligence and perseverance, and the foundation of those qualities should be laid now in youth.

Half Blood South Down Lambs.

The subscriber will receive at his farm in Lowell, a few Ewes to put to the above lambs,—at one dollar per Ewe.—As he purposes to limit the lambs to five ewes each,—and has already 14 engaged, early application should be made for about 40, the number that remains, that he can receive.

CHA'S. VAUGHAN.

October 31st, 1836.

Winthrop House.

The Subscriber informs his friends and the public, that he has purchased that well known Hotel in Winthrop Village, formerly kept by A. M. SHAW, and more recently by J. G. W. COOLIDGE; where he will be happy to wait upon them whenever they shall call. The House has undergone several alterations and repairs, and is now fitted up in good order.

He pledges himself, to all Travellers, that they shall find his larder well stored, and his table in the best style.

Plenty of Hay and Provender, and a faithful and attentive Ostler, will be always 'on hand' at his stable.

Every attention paid to the Traveller, to make him comfortable and satisfied.

PELEG BARKER.

Winthrop, Nov. 15th, 1836.

Nursery of William Kenrick, Nonantum Hill, in Newton, near Boston.



This establishment, which now comprises twenty-five acres, includes the selections of the finest kinds of new Flemish Pears, and of all other hardy fruits—selections from the first rate sources, and the finest varieties known.

74,000 MORUS MULTICAULIS, or true Chinese Mulberry Trees, can now be supplied, wholesale or retail.

Ornamental Trees, Shrubs and Roses. Also, Herbaceous flowering plants of the most beautiful varieties.

Address by mail, post paid, to WILLIAM KENRICK, Newton, Mass.

Trees and Plants when ordered, are carefully selected, and labelled, and faithfully packed, and duly forwarded from Boston by land or sea. Transportation gratis to the city. Catalogues will be sent to all who apply.

Newton, Oct. 8, 1836.

8w37.

Stump Machine.

WE, THE UNDERSIGNED, feel highly gratified in being able to recommend to the public, a useful and newly invented machine for pulling stumps, and raising rocks from the ground, patented by Leonard Norcross of Dixfield. The machine was in operation near this village when we saw it, and we give it as our opinions, that it is the cheapest, safest and most efficient method of performing such operations, yet discovered. The machine is very simple and cheap, and requires only the power of a horse to pull stumps.

J. B. MARROW,
HENRY FARWELL,
CH'S T. CHASE,
CH'S L. EUSTIS.

Dixfield, Jan. 2, 1836.

The above machine, or rights for farms, towns or Counties may be had at Dixfield, of George and Enos Dillingham, or of the subscriber.

LEONARD NORCROSS.

Leavitt's Rheumatic Liniment.

This Liniment has been in private use for three years, and has never failed of affording relief wherever it has been used, which fact has induced the proprietor to offer it for sale.

All he has to say in favor of it, has been said in the above paragraph, and he now offers it to the public for what it is, in and of itself. If it is of utility, it will stand without recommendation; if not, they will not impart healing virtues.

The above may be obtained of his authorized Agents, by the dozen or single, or of him at the Store of EUSTIS & LEAVITT, Dixfield, Me. and of Traders generally.

Agents.—William C. Mitchell & Co. Corner of Union & Middle Streets, Portland, Maine. Pratt & King, 28, India Street, head of Central Wharf, Boston, Mass. C. LEAVITT, Jr. Proprietor.

For Sale by DAVID STANLEY, Winthrop.

Notice.

The subscriber is now prepared to attend punctually to the branches of Horse and Ox Shoeing.—He has half a dozen first rate Sleighs, new model, for sale low for cash or approved credit.

H. GOULD.

Winthrop, Nov. 30, 1836.